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MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1916

The man who sees ahead because he thinks, and because he has something to base his thoughts upon, and knows something aside from his every day experience, is the man who is going to be the constructive man in the community and in business.
—John Timothy Stone.

Fire Prevention Day

This is National Fire and Accident Prevention day throughout the nation and in all the larger cities and many of the smaller ones more or less elaborate programs have been arranged for its celebration. In some of them there will be shows at which will be described by moving pictures the various means of fire prevention and fire fighting as well as the accidents in which fires have their origin. Fire and accident prevention experts will be present and make addresses for the purpose of inaugurating a campaign of education. In nearly all cities and towns brush and rubbish, the source of so many fires, will be gathered up by the public authorities. Special fire drills will be held in the schools.

The fire loss in the United States last year was \$235,591,250 against which was insurance amounting to \$148,000,000. The annual loss by fire has increased gradually throughout the country during the last fifteen years, each year showing about the same increase over the previous one, except in years marked by some great conflagration like that of San Francisco in 1906, when the total fire loss of the country was \$518,600,000.

It will be remembered that the depression of the following year was attributed in part to that great loss. So, in some measure, every fire loss contributes to a depression.

Notwithstanding the fact that injury to person and property may be somewhat compensated by fire and accident insurance the truth abides that both are, in the last analysis, sheer waste. For insurance, while it aids in restoring former conditions and minimizes loss from non-employment is, at best, only partial in its compensating benefits. Waste from fire losses and also from lost time remains waste although the burden is more widely distributed through fire insurance. This is also true of accidents which result in personal injury but it would be folly to assume, in either instance, that compensation even approaches in value that which is lost.

We regret that no special program has been arranged for this day in Phoenix beyond the gathering up of rubbish, which more or less careless citizens have allowed to accumulate about their premises, unaware or reckless of the dangerous possibilities that lurk within.

Ku Klux Klan Statue.

Those who have witnessed that stirring picture, "The Birth of a Nation" will be interested to learn that plans are under way for the erection of a statue of a prominent member of the Ku Klux Klan on the Court House lawn at Shelby, North Carolina where that organization was formed. The statue will be called that of Colonel McAfee, the "Little Colonel" who was represented in the picture by Mr. Henry B. Walthall. Colonel McAfee is the reputed founder of the Ku Klux Klan, a relation of Thomas Nelson Page, the author of "The Clansman," from which "The Birth of a Nation" was taken, "dramatized." We may say, Mr. Page is said to be one of the prime movers if not the instigator of the statue idea.

Considerable opposition to the movement has developed throughout the country in the press, but inasmuch as "the press" in opposition is mostly in other states or far removed from the Shelby Court House lawn, it is quite unlikely that it will be able to interpose any serious obstacle in the way of carrying out the project.

There would probably not be any serious opposition to a statue of Colonel McAfee, though he appears to have been only a local celebrity who would probably by this time have been forgotten in his own community but for the embalming of the memory of him by his kinsman, Mr. Page. But the statue is to be one of Colonel McAfee arrayed in the habiliments of the Ku Klux Klan; hideous mask, robe, and all so that it must be taken for granted that Colonel McAfee is in the unfashioned marble beneath. It might as well be only Mike Jones.

It is the perpetuation of the memory of the organization to which objection is made. For whatever worthy purpose the Ku Klux Klan was formed, however respectable and high-minded the founder and the original members may have been, and they were respectable and high-minded, it was essentially a lawless organization. It very naturally, after the achievement of the work for which it was formed and when the original members found nothing more for them to do, was perpetuated by the vicious element which under the mask and secrecy it afforded, engaged in all sorts of crimes. The "Night Riders" of the Southern States may be traced back to the Ku Klux Klan.

The Charlotte, (North Carolina) Observer, speaking of the project says: "It would be hard to conceive of a statue more grotesquely treated. The events which a statue thus designed would be intended to perpetuate are but little understood by people other than our own, and never will be. It is history that belongs to the past, that should be recorded and stored in the archives as a sealed book. The erection of a statue of the class proposed would impose upon the people of this and succeeding generations the duty of perpetual explanation and defense."

The chief improbability consists, of course, in selecting a Court House lawn as the place for the statue

of the Ku Klux Klan. The erection of the statue on private property, if Colonel McAfee is regarded as a local hero, would be far less offensive.

Why the U-53 Came

The coming of the German U-53 in all the panoply of war, "spick and span and ready to fight at the drop of a hat," as the dispatches say, was another surprise of the war, though the edge was somewhat taken off the surprise, by the recent exploit of the peaceful Deutschland. Just why the undersea fighter came at all is a matter of conjecture. If, as a letter carrier, the missile to Count Bernstorff is the most expensive one ever delivered and if the importance of it is commensurate with the cost of delivering it, another thrill is shortly due.

The letter though, was undoubtedly a pretext and it could not have been regarded by the commander of the U-53 as a very momentous one or he would not have turned it over to a stranger whose only credentials were his own word and an Associated Press badge, that he was a trustworthy person, to be mailed.

This is a circumstance that appears to have been overlooked by the correspondents who were endeavoring to bolster up the story that President Wilson was to be asked by the Kaiser to use his good offices in bringing about peace in Europe. The correspondents and conjecturers affected to believe that the letter was of such an important character that its contents could not be entrusted to the ordinary channels for diplomatic correspondence.

Captain Rose of the submarine acted as if he did not care a continental what became of the letter once it was out of his possession. Probably if he had not happened to come into collision with the A. P. correspondent, he would have handed it over to the nearest news boy or bootblack to put into the village postoffice letter box, which by the way, is what the A. P. correspondent did with it.

It was evidently for some other purpose than to mail a letter that the submarine crossed the ocean. Maybe to search for the Bremen. But that is not likely, for the U-53 could not have gained any information regarding that missing undersea freighter that could not have otherwise been acquired. It is possible that the presence of the submarine was intended as notification of early activities along the sea lanes infested by munitions and merchandise vessels of the Allies. And the events of yesterday indicate that the U-53 came on no peaceful mission.

Mr. Wilson's Disingenuousness.

In his Shadow Lawn speech of Saturday, Mr. Wilson departed somewhat from his smooth sounding, vague, if not meaningless platitudes and discourses on "humanity", and indulged in some campaign talk. But his talk was disingenuous, untruthful. He repeated what less responsible democratic politicians have been stating—that the Republican party is still, or again, under the control of the reactionary element, as thoroughly as it was at Chicago in June, 1912. This statement, of course, was made to invite progressive or independent voters.

Mr. Wilson knows that that statement is untrue and he knows, as all the world knows, that the reactionary element at Chicago succeeded only in one thing—the defeat of Colonel Roosevelt for the nomination. Even that could not have been accomplished by the reactionaries if Colonel Roosevelt had permitted his friends throughout the country to take an active part in the Republican pre-convention campaign.

Mr. Hughes was hardly less distasteful to them than Colonel Roosevelt was. They sought the nomination of any one of a half dozen candidates in preference to Mr. Hughes, but it became apparent to them that the nominee would be Hughes or Roosevelt. They reluctantly consented to the former. They held a balance of power such as the weakest element in a three-cornered controversy often holds.

Nor are the reactionaries in control of the Republican campaign. The foremost workers in it are men who were the chief leaders of the progressives, Theodore Roosevelt, Albert J. Beveridge, James R. Garfield and scores of others who were distinguished for their progressivism when Mr. Wilson was, so far as his voluminous writings disclosed, a reactionary of the old type as most southern statesmen are today. These are the men who restored Maine to the Republican column and they are the men who are giving life to the Republican campaign throughout the country. They are still preaching the doctrine of progressivism and standing sponsors for Mr. Hughes, if he needs a sponsor.

But he needs none. His record as governor of New York is one of progressivism and forward-looking political machinery and no governor was ever more his own governor than Mr. Hughes.

It is true that all Republican elements are supporting Mr. Hughes, reactionaries and all, and we have no doubt that the leaders of the reactionaries at Chicago four years ago are as reactionary as they were then. But they are in a hopeless minority, without influence in the campaign and they will exercise as little influence in the Hughes administration.

Of all this Mr. Wilson is aware. Progressives generally know it and we believe their knowledge of it will make them think less of the president for his attempt to deceive them.

Following a practice of several years, the Tucson Citizen lately issued its "Boost and Build" edition. It consists of fifty-four pages within which is a practically complete record made by Tucson and its tributary country within the last year. The standing of Tucson has been brought quite up to date and it is a surprisingly high standing. Naturally a great deal of attention is given to the mining industry of the south which has kept pace with the great activity in all parts of the state.

In another column is an announcement that registration for the state and county election will close at midnight next Saturday. A holiday on October 12 takes off one day so that there are only five left for registration. Those who have not registered will be shut out from the most important election ever held in the country; one in which shall be determined whether the people desire a complete reversal of the policies of the state and the country at large. Beside, there are several propositions to be submitted to the voters of Arizona, some of them so important that they may be regarded as almost revolutionary.

DESERTED TO SEE SICK WIFE

According to word from Warren, Private R. J. Dana, after he had been refused permission to go home to see his sick wife, stole away from headquarters of Company D, Fifth Regiment, at Camp Willis, and rode "blind baggage" to Warren. After seeing his wife and consulting physicians about an operation they say she must undergo, he started back to Columbus.—Ohio State Journal.

HOW TO PREVENT FIRES AMPLY EXPLAINED BY ONE WHO KNOWS

(By One of the Committee)

It will be of interest to the people to hear a few facts concerning fires and their prevention:

First, we must always remember that fire is and always will be absolutely necessary. Therefore it behooves us to its masters and to take precautions so that at no time will it master us. We have many examples of cases where fire has ruled, and we only have to think of such conflagrations as Chicago, with its terrible loss of \$165,000,000, Boston with a loss of \$70,000,000, Baltimore with a loss of \$60,000,000, and in recent years, San Francisco with the appalling loss of \$250,000,000. I have here only enumerated a few of our biggest fires and have, for lack of space, omitted the many others with losses running into millions of dollars. In looking into the history of all the large conflagrations, we find that almost without exception, they have occurred at some inopportune time, have been handicapped by lack of the proper facilities with which to combat the flames, and in many cases where the winters are severe, the firemen were handicapped by nature, in the form of heavy frosts which would freeze the water in the hose lines, thereby rendering the department helpless.

In considering the question of fire prevention, we are dealing with the contemplation of building up a new city, we could make such laws regarding construction, that by making all buildings in congested areas fire proof, it would be impossible for a fire to spread beyond the building in which it started. Unfortunately, however, our problem is in dealing with a city where the buildings are old and of a highly combustible nature. We, therefore, have to try and make them as safe as possible.

However, this should not prevent us from passing laws so that at least in our congested or business section we can prevent the erection of buildings that are not of fire proof construction. We can also prohibit the use of shingles, and here it is well to point out that in nearly every conflagration shingles have played the biggest part in spreading the fire. Our laws regarding arson are worse than in any other civilized country, and leaving out the question entirely of better construction of buildings, we can reduce our fire losses in this country 50 per cent, or perhaps more, by making it easier to get convictions for arson, and by making the penalty sufficiently severe to meet the crime. This point will be clear to you if you stop to consider that if a building which, though its carelessness should burn, and as a result my neighbor's property should be damaged or destroyed, that I should be held personally responsible for the damage done to my neighbor's property and therefore be compelled to replace it, you can rest assured that I would be careful in my own home, and I would also see that my neighbor's property were properly constructed and I would not tolerate the use of a stove pipe which had to pass through any combustible material. I believe I could purchase for the small sum of twenty-five cents, a tin can in which to keep all oily rags. My electric wiring would also be properly installed, and if I were fortunate enough to have some children, I would see to it that all matches were kept in places out of their reach, as my failure to do so might mean, not the loss of my home, but also only the loss of my family. Do you ever consider the number of lives that are annually sacrificed to the carelessness, yet the criminal carelessness, of our people? And if through criminal carelessness a life should be lost, then why should there not be a law to punish the party or parties responsible for that crime?

So far as Phoenix is concerned, we have taken a step in the right direction towards reducing our fire waste in the organization of the Phoenix Fire Prevention Association, and we hope in a very short time we can announce a change in name to that of the Arizona Fire Prevention Association, associated with the National Board of Fire Prevention, which organization is doing a vast amount of good work throughout the country. When our organization gets properly under way, its membership will consist of the leading men in business throughout the state, and as its aim and object directly affects everyone resident in the state, we will welcome everyone as members who are interested in this work. The first day in the history of Arizona when everyone throughout the state will have one and the same object, namely, to clean up their property and to see that there are no dark corners or places under stairways neglected, and once every year hereafter this day will be observed as "clean-up day" throughout this state, as it is observed in thirty-five of the other states. If everyone will do his or her part, we can not only look forward to a cleaner place to live, but to that which all property owners hope for—reduced fire insurance rates.

Our local fire department has done splendid work since its re-organization by Chief Wright, and we can all depend upon him when he is called, and with but few more improvements and additional apparatus, we will have a fire department that any city in the country can envy.

Do not forget that October 9th, is "Clean-up Day," not only in name, but in fact. All good citizens will join in this movement and will voluntarily do their part. Others will be forced to do so, and although we sincerely hope there will be no occasion to resort to other measures than a request, we wish to remind everyone that the inspectors who will visit your property on Monday will have full authority to enforce their requests, and is not complied with, the work will be done by the city at the expense of the owner, which expense will be levied and collected in the same manner as your taxes.

In closing, we herewith give you a few "DON'TS" which are well worth remembering:

DON'TS:
Don't put ashes in wooden boxes or barrels; use only metal ash cans.
Don't hang clothes or drapery near open fires or stoves, or on stove pipes or steam pipes.
Don't permit loose-jointed gas brackets, which can be swung against woodwork or curtains, or other inflammable materials.
Don't destroy the insulation on flexible electric light or fan cords by hanging them on hooks or nails.
Don't fail to keep lamp chimneys and wicks trimmed. With the oil law, explosive gas may be generated. Never fill the lamp after dark.
Don't permit benzene, gasoline or explosives on your premises unless used from approved safety cans.
Don't throw oily waste or rags on

the floor; keep them in approved self-closing cans during the day and at night remove from the building. They are self-igniting.

Don't throw away lighted cigars, cigarettes or matches.
Don't permit anyone to smoke in a garage; or if combustible materials are kept on the premises.

Don't store gasoline in a garage or fill cars from open vessels.
Don't forget that neglect and carelessness are the cause of more fires than all other things.

Don't knock the fire escape—you may need it yourself tonight.
Don't leave everything to the landlord. Inspect your own house from cellar to garret.

Don't allow the children to play with matches.
Don't place matches in anything but tin boxes with covers attached.

Don't fill a lamp or an oil stove while it is lighted.
Don't use kerosene in lighting fires.

Don't neglect to have the chimney fire cleaned and inspected once a year.

AITKEN USED ALL GOODYEAR CORDS

Goodyear Cord tires established a new world's speed record at the 250 mile Astor cup race at Sheephead bay, September 30th, when Johnny Aitken drove his famous Peugeot, Goodyear equipped, to victory over a field of 31 starters. Aitken covered the 250 miles at the terrific rate of 104 2-3 miles per hour. This is the fastest time ever made in a 250 mile race and clips three minutes from the previous world's record.

Storming along barely a minute behind him, Eddie Rickenbacker, piloting a Maxwell, flashed past the flag second. His car was also equipped with Goodyear Cord tires. Neither leader changed a tire during the entire race. Two of the tires on Aitken's Peugeot were the ones which helped him to win the 300 mile sweepstakes at Cincinnati, on Labor Day, at the dedication of the Shuronville speedway.

Aitken sprang into the lead at the 28th mile and Rickenbacker assumed second place a little later. Neither driver was headed after this. In all seven Goodyear equipped cars lined up for the start. It is interesting to note that none of the tires on these cars were touched during the race, those cars were running on the race doing so on account of engine trouble.

The Goodyear Tire Rubber company has been equipping racing cars with tires only a few months. Intensive experimentation, however, has been in progress for some time, but not till it was absolutely certain that they would withstand the terrific speeds attained on the fastest speedways of the country, were the racing cars permitted to use them. The success which Goodyear has attained in this field presages the use of Goodyear Cord tires by a larger number of racing men in the future.

Goodyear's remarkable success in the big races this season has caused much speculation as to the construction of

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The race track has served to bring out proof of the qualities that led to the adoption of Goodyear Cord tires on such cars as Franklin, Packard, Locomobile, Peerless, White, Haynes, Stutz and McFarlan.
October 3, 1916.

DEAD IN LAKE MICHIGAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—A body taken from Lake Michigan tonight is believed by the police to be that of Thomas Evans of Los Angeles. Money and postal receipts amounting to several hundred dollars was found in his possession, together with a Masonic emblem, and other marks of identification.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A Want Ad will see more customers than you can.